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CONTENTS	PAGE
Results of Checks on Financial Management by DOSAAF Auditing Commission (G. Tomilin; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 12 Sep 76) .....	1
Disciplinary Action Taken Against DOSAAF Instructors for Drinking (M. Prorovner; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 15 Sep 76) .....	4
DOSAAF Lottery: Income, Prizes, and Organizational Procedures (B. Kulikov; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 26 Sep 76) .....	7
Plan for Training DOSAAF Primary Organization Activists (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 3 Oct 76) .....	11
DOSAAF Central Committee Deputy Chairmen Hold Conference (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 6 Oct 76) .....	14
Proper Conduct of DOSAAF Report and Election Meetings Stressed (V. Mosyaykin; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 10 Oct 76) .....	19
DOSAAF Activities and New Facilities in the Kirgiz SSR (K. Usenbekov; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 17 Oct 76) .....	22
Preparations for 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress--Progress Report (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 24 Oct 76) .....	24
Strategic Missile Forces Political Chief Writes on Missile Forces (P. Gorchakov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 19 Nov 76) .....	27
Controversy Concerning USSR Military Expenditures for 1971-1976 (DEFENSE NATIONALE, Nov 76) .....	30

## RESULTS OF CHECKS ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BY DOSAAF AUDITING COMMISSION

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 12 Sep 76 p 3

[Article by G. Tomilin, Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, DOSAAF USSR: "Profit and Loss"]

[Text] In implementing the decree of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR of 7 May 1966 and the decisions of the 7th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, the committees achieved certain successes in financial-management activity. During the past years, specific measures were undertaken in the direction of the further improvement of the system for all cost-accounting activity. As a result, expenditures on mass defense work are covered by their own income. In comparison with 1971, the society's budget increased one and a half times and its income portion increased by almost 30 percent. This situation became possible thanks to the development of cost accounting, the successful distribution of DOSAAF lottery tickets, and better organized work in the accomplishment of plans for the receipt of membership dues.

The most substantial sources for the accumulation of funds are receipts from the paid training of personnel, from sports structures, and from publishing and production activity of DOSAAF. The proportion of these incomes in the society is about 55 percent. Many Central Committees, and first of all those of the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Uzbekistan, and the obkoms of Volgograd, Omsk, Rostov, and Tula are skillfully mobilizing the society's organizations for the permanent growth in income. Here, more than 60 percent of all expenditures are covered through the profits obtained from cost accounting.

Having its own sources of income, the defense society has the opportunity to allot large funds for capital construction and the acquisition of equipment. For example, the total volume of developed capital investments in 1975 was 58.5 million rubles. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan more than 800 various training and sports installations were put into operation.

The income of our society could be more ponderable if the entire production and training base of the DOSAAF organizations was used more economically and efficiently. Some of the society's committees, such as the Chivash, Kostroma, Kurgan, Tomsk, Karelian, and Yakutsk systematically fail to accomplish the

plans for profit. Many radio-engineering and marine schools, sports-technical clubs, and small-caliber and pneumatic shooting galleries are operating unprofitably. During the last two years, the society's fund received 2 million rubles less than anticipated from payments for the training of personnel and from sports structures.

Plans for putting fixed capital into operation are not accomplished from year to year and at times mistakes are made in the planning and distribution of monetary resources for capital construction. The Voronezhskaya, Novosibirskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Orenburgskaya, Saratovskaya, and several other oblast committees of DOSAAF are not completely utilizing appropriations for sports and mass organizational work.

An analysis of the audits and checks shows that in the majority of the organizations of the defense society responsibility for the zealous expenditure of monetary resources, the observance of financial and personnel discipline, and the preservation of public property has been raised. Unfortunately, in a number of republics, krais, and oblasts the DOSAAF committees are still not devoting proper attention to financial-management activity and, first of all, to the clear organization of the production process and its control. For up to now, at some enterprises estimates are overstated and serious shortcomings are permitted in technical norm setting.

Measures which have been adopted to improve the management of the enterprises are still not very effective. Work should be conducted more actively and purposefully on combining small shops and other separate cost-accounting organizations into combines, on determining their specialization, on establishing business ties with the planning and supply personnel of the service for cost-accounting activity, and on increasing demandingness toward the personnel of this element.

Violations of financial-estimating discipline are also occurring. Overexpenditures of funds are committed systematically on such items as wages and TDY [temporary duty], office, and administrative expenditures by the Primorskiy kray committee and the Kemerovskaya, Arkhangel'skaya, and several other oblast committees of the society. There are substantial flaws in the formulation of bookkeeper accounts, the conduct of cashier and banking operation, and the use of vehicular transport. We have not yet overcome waste and embezzlement. There still are cases of abuse on the part of individual personnel of the society who squander a part of the money received from the sale of lottery tickets.

Financial management of the society is important and complex; it requires constant concern, further improvement in the forms and methods of checking and auditing work, and an improvement in its effectiveness. The most important task of each committee is to manage sensibly, conduct an active struggle for economy and thrift, and instill in each worker and activist a feeling of being the master of his organization, club, or school.

In the successful accomplishment of these tasks, an important place belongs to the society's auditing commissions. Checking the financial management activity

of the DOSAAF organizations should be systematic and deliberate. In recent years, many auditing commissions, being an elective organ of DOSAAF, are performing important work on checking the expenditure of monetary resources and are reacting more sharply and more fundamentally to violations of financial discipline. However, not all auditing commissions are operating effectively; some of them are limiting themselves only to occasional checks and do not expose or stop shortcomings or cases of poor management and wastefulness.

The auditing commissions should now rivet fixed attention on preparations for election conferences. It is necessary that they consider attentively once again the state of affairs in the committees on the observance of financial, estimate, and personnel discipline, the accomplishment of plans for capital construction, and the disclosure of unused reserves. Even now the auditing commissions must think out well and prepare summary reports, be concerned that they contain a fundamental estimate of the status of financial management activity, disclose completely and objectively the activity of the DOSAAF committees in the accomplishment of financial plans, the expenditure of monetary resources, and material valuables, and contain specific suggestions for improving this work.

At each conference there should be a comprehensive analysis of the status of cost accounting activity and specific ways should be outlined for the implementation of the requirements of the Central Committee CPSU concerning raising the effectiveness and quality of management. The summary reports should reflect such data as the presence and preservation of equipment and property and the use of the DOSAAF base for the further accumulation of monetary resources. The work of the organizations on implementing the plans for the receipt of membership dues and the sale of tickets for the DOSAAF lottery should be shown comprehensively.

The volume of financial management activity of the DOSAAF organizations is increasing from year to year. Higher and higher demands are being imposed on it. In this connection, it is expedient to expand the staffs of rayon, city, district, oblast, kray, and republic DOSAAF auditing commissions. Concern for the selection of worthy candidates for these commissions should be displayed.

The activity and combat vitality of the auditing commissions and their effectiveness are directly dependent on how the higher DOSAAF committees direct them. An atmosphere of confidence and respect is needed first of all. The revision commissions should be assisted in every possible way in the accomplishment of their assigned functions and their authority should be raised by all measures. After the conduct of the conferences, it is important to ensure the briefing of the newly elected chairmen of the auditing commissions and to render them specific assistance on the spot.

6367

CSO: 1801

## DISCIPLINARY ACTION TAKEN AGAINST DOSAAF INSTRUCTORS FOR DRINKING

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 Sep 76 p 3

[Article by M. Prorovner, Tobol'sk: "One Step Away from A Serious Accident"]

[Text] Reports reached the Tyumenskaya oblast committee of DOSAAF from the Tobol'sk motor vehicle school about violations of labor discipline, the negligent attitude of the teachers and masters toward their official duties, and cases of drunkenness. At that time, an inspection was conducted and specific measures were adopted: for omissions in their work the chief of the motor vehicle school, D. Il'inykh, and his deputy for training and production affairs, M. Kosterin, received punishment. In the decree of the society's oblast committee the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF oblast committee, F. Moroz, was directed to conduct a second inspection of the training organization within a certain time.

So the check took place. The entry appeared in the statement: "During the time which has elapsed no coarse violations of labor discipline were established."

It would appear that the personnel of the motor vehicle school had drawn the necessary conclusions and had really undertaken the elimination of shortcomings. But suddenly, the editors received a letter about an unhappy state of affairs in the collective and about cases of drunkenness among the staff members and the students.

A correspondent of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT travelled to Tobol'sk and learned immediately that the statement prepared by the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF obkom, F. Moroz, proved to be superficial. One had only to open the book of orders for the school and everything would have become clear. One can read there, for example, that the master of production vehicle-driving instruction, P. Solomatov, drove while drunk. It was necessary to take the ignition key away from him. Or another fact. Master V. Vedrov, also drunk, took a vehicle without authorization and, together with Solomatov, took off for the city for a short drive where he was detained by an inspector of the GAI [State Automobile Inspection]. The list of such examples could go on and on. Go to the city police department, to the medical sobering station. And they will



give you the names of many members of the school's staff who have been driving while drunk.

For the sake of fairness, it should be noted that there is no shortcoming in the orders on various violations of internal order and labor discipline in the school. But here, educational work with the violators and drinkers is conducted poorly in the collective. Their behavior is rarely discussed at trade-union meetings or service conferences or criticized in the wall press. Individual work with people leaves much to be desired.

As is known, the correct use of monetary and moral incentives by supervisors of enterprises and institutions plays an important role in raising the effectiveness of competition. Meanwhile, proper significance is not attached to the moral and material stimulation of the competition participants in the Tobol'sk motor vehicle school. Here is a specific example. Master V. Vedrov received a strict reprimand for being drunk at work. And a month later he received an award...a monetary prize. And there are many such examples. People form the opinion that they can violate discipline and, in so doing, "walk among the leaders."

Cases of drinking among the students are causing special alarm. Some of the masters forget that it is their duty not only to teach, but also to bring up the draftees in a spirit of lofty communist morals. Only honest, principled, highly moral tutors of the youth are equal to this task.

A tested method of training and indoctrination is practiced in the army and navy: "Do as I do!" Alas, some of the teachers of the Tobol'sk motor vehicle school at present do not have the moral right to use it. Did teachers A. Ustinov and A. Kabayev, Master N. Chusovitin, and others ponder this, ponder what kind of an example they set for the students when they overslept in the morning in the sobering station?

Drunkenness, just like a cancer, continues to eat away the collective of the motor vehicle school. Urgent measures are needed now to bring order to this collective. First of all, it should be strengthened with good cadres who are able to combine the instruction and indoctrination of the youth. And the DOSAAF obkom should be concerned about this.

The decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU, "On work on the selection and indoctrination of ideological personnel in the party organization of Belorussia," requires the skillful employment of collective and individual methods of ideological influence. It is just this ability which the leadership of the motor vehicle school now lacks. And if we speak more precisely, Comrades Il'inykh and Kosterin apparently do not have any special aspiration to acquire this ability. For despite punishment and warnings on the part of the leadership of the DOSAAF obkom, they are in so special hurry to revise the school's style of leadership.

Losses in instruction in any profession are fraught with unpleasant consequences. Special, increased demands are imposed on the training of drivers. And

the strictest measures should be applied against those masters who sit behind the wheel of a vehicle while drunk and provide a bad example for the students.

The steering wheel of a vehicle must be in reliable hands. Drunkards cannot be trusted to drive vehicles or educate people. Meanwhile, with the moral climate which exists now in the Tobol'sk motor vehicle school, if urgent measures are not adopted a serious accident is only one step away.

Editorial Comment:

When the material was prepared for printing, the editors received the decree of the presidium of the Tyumenskaya oblast committee of the society, "On the state of labor discipline and indoctrinational work in the DOSAAF Tobol'sk motor vehicle school." It says, in particular, that there is insufficient monitoring of the state of discipline in the school. The deputy chief of the motor vehicle school for training-production affairs, M. Kosterin, and senior master G. Polynskiy stood aside from the education of teachers and masters, lowered demandingness toward subordinates, and did not assist the head of the school in the selection of personnel and strengthening labor discipline.

The decree of the presidium of the DOSAAF obkom directs the attention of the chiefs of training organizations and sports-technical clubs to the necessity to improve ideological-indoctrinational work with teachers and masters, to strengthen labor discipline in the collectives, and to increase the responsibility of teachers and masters for the special training and education of the students.

It was proposed that the plans for political-indoctrinational work in the training organizations provide for talks by lawyers on legal subjects. It was also recommended that the existing bonus system be employed more effectively to strengthen discipline and internal order. For coarse violations of labor discipline the guilty should be deprived of quarterly and annual bonuses.

For omissions in service, the presidium of the DOSAAF obkom handed down strict punishment to the chief of the Tobol'sk motor vehicle school, D. Il'inykh, the deputy chief of the school for training-production affairs, M. Kosterin, and senior master G. Polynskiy.

6367

CSO: 1801

## DOSAAF LOTTERY: INCOME, PRIZES, AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 26 Sep 76 p 3

[Article by B. Kulikov: "The Main Prize"]

[Text] In 1966, in accordance with the decision of the party and the government, the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR was granted the right to conduct lotteries in order to obtain additional funds for the development of mass defense work and military-technical types of sports.

Today, it can be said with confidence that the DOSAAF lottery has acquired strength and has firmly entered the life of the defense society and the country. During these years, 17 lottery drawings have been conducted. The workers of all the union republics acquired lottery tickets worth almost 750 million rubles.

The lottery has become an important source to supplement expenses for the development of the defense society's material-technical base. It helps the committees and primary DOSAAF organizations to conduct military-patriotic work and, at the same time, provides virtually every resident of the country with the opportunity to participate directly in strengthening the defensive capability of the homeland.

The DOSAAF lottery is continuing the glorious traditions of the prewar lottery of Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to the Defense, Aviation and Chemical Construction of the USSR], the conduct of which drew the attention of the workers to defense work and played a tremendous role in the development of Soviet aviation and applied-military types of sports. Veterans of the defense society remember well the great popularity of the lottery of that time and the high sense of responsibility and patriotism with which the Soviet people regarded this important matter. From 1927 and up to the start of the Great Patriotic War 15 editions of the lottery were conducted. With the funds obtained from the lotteries, the Osoaviakhim brigades and schools trained reserves for our armed forces and valiant youths and girls learned the skill of pilots and parachutists, marksmen and radio operators.

In our time the defense society has available a significant training-material base which gives its organizations the opportunity to solve successfully the

tasks of training the youth for army service, conducting many-faceted mass defense work, and being occupied with military-technical types of sports. The fact that this base is developing continuously from year to year is also to the great credit of the DOSAAF lotteries.

During the past decade about 150 million rubles obtained from the sale of lottery tickets were expended on capital construction, the acquisition of training equipment, and mass defense and sports measures. Training and sports complexes were put into operation in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Tallin, and in dozens of other cities of the country. The training classrooms of the schools and sports-technical clubs are equipped with new equipment and apparatuses without which the training process and high achievements in sports are unthinkable under contemporary conditions.

In the Belorussian SSR, for example, in the last five-year plan the DOSAAF organizations constructed 30 training and sports structures with a total cost of about 10 million rubles including the complex of the Brest technical school and the Pinsk motor vehicle school. This year alone, the funds which were received from the lottery for the financing of construction objects will comprise one fourth of all capital investments of the republic's DOSAAF.

In the Chechen-Ingush ASSR during the Ninth Five-Year Plan funds from the lottery were used to erect a House of Military-Technical Instruction in Sunzhenskiy and Shalinskiy rayons and a marine club and race track in Groznyy. In Kuybyshevskaya oblast, 17 DOSAAF training buildings, 24 rifle and pneumatic shooting galleries, and 12 garages for training equipment were constructed in recent years.

Thus, the main prize of each participant in the lottery is the strengthening of the defense society's material-technical base and, on this basis, the improvement of all mass defense and sports work in our country.

It is typical that half the costs of the tickets of the DOSAAF lottery which are put out are returned to the population in the form of prizes, the number of which in two drawings comprises 15,040,000.

The DOSAAF lottery, just as any other, is based on the voluntary principle; therefore, it is necessary to be concerned about its popularity and to improve the forms and methods of its organization.

It is appropriate to note one special feature--Volga automobiles are won only in the DOSAAF lottery. Each year, 320 holders of winning tickets become owners of this modern, comfortable automobile. In addition, 1,280 people receive the opportunity to win the latest models of the Moskvich and Zaporozhets automobiles. For example, in the last 10 lotteries the following were drawn: more than 28,000 automobiles, about 130,000 motorcycles, and hundreds of thousands of motor scooters, bicycles with motors, and light motorcycles with pedals. It is not by chance that at first the DOSAAF lottery was called the automotor lottery.

The newspapers bring reports about newer and newer owners of big prizes from the various corners of our boundless homeland. The workers who have invested their funds in the development of mass defense work in the country are receiving a deserved reward. During the last five years, for example, the residents of Kurskaya oblast won an entire vehicle column from the DOSAAF lotteries--39 light vehicles. And here is a report from Leningrad: during the first four months of this year alone store No 3 of Lensporttorg [Leningrad Sports Goods Trade] gave 33 light vehicles to holders of lucky tickets.

According to the results of the drawings of 10 lotteries residents of Kuybyshev received various prizes worth 4,214,000 rubles. And the residents of Leningrad proved to be winners of 775,000 in prizes during the last five-year plan, among which were 134 automobiles, 745 motorcycles and motor scooters, 2,000 motorcycles with pedals and bicycles with motors, thousands of radio receivers, tape recorders, and boat motors....

A decade is a long time and, naturally, the DOSAAF lotteries have changed and improved. With consideration of the accumulated work experience and the desires of the workers the qualitative variety of the prizes has changed, their number was increased, the procedure for paying the winning tickets was simplified, the distribution and use of lottery means were improved but, most important, the organizational work of the DOSAAF committees was improved.

In recent years, the absolute majority of the society's committees and primary organizations are completely selling lottery tickets. The local party and soviet organs and Komsomol and trade union organizations are rendering them important and constant help in this work. The successful conduct of the lotteries is also furthered by the great labor of tens of thousands of public distributors of lottery tickets. Many organizations of the defense society have good experience in propagandizing the spread of lotteries and have their own methods which have been proven in practice. This work is being conducted successfully in the DOSAAF collectives of Belorussia, Moldavia, Leningrad, Kuybyshev, and other republics, krays, oblasts, and cities.

The DOSAAF Central Committee of the Lithuanian SSR, for example, systematically informs the local committees about the course of the sale of lottery tickets, rewards workers who have distributed lottery tickets ahead of schedule, and devotes attention to the generalization of experience and the development of methodological advice.

However, in summing up some results of the "lottery decade" and examining the years which have passed, it is important to see not only the successes, but also difficulties, shortcomings, and unresolved problems. Checks which were conducted last year by personnel of the People's Control Committee showed that there are substantial shortcomings in the organization and conduct of lotteries in the DOSAAF organizations of a number of republics, krays, and oblasts. Unfortunately, in the defense society there still are committees where proper attention is not devoted to organizational work in the conduct of the lotteries and to ensuring the safety and correct expenditure of lottery funds. Considering this work secondary, the chairmen of such committees allowed it to drift.

In some DOSAAF organizations accounting and reports have been neglected, the auditing commissions are inactive, and work on the selection and training and education of personnel of the chairmen of rayon and city committees as well as of public distributors of lottery tickets is poorly organized; this creates conditions for various financial abuses. Shortages and waste in individual cases reach impressive dimensions.

Instances of the incorrect expenditure of the lottery prize fund are also encountered. There is no necessity to prove that all this undermines the authority of the defense society's lottery.

In the propaganda materials on the DOSAAF lottery, there still are few specific facts on just where the funds received from the lotteries go and which objects are constructed in a given locality due to the lottery funds, and proper attention is not devoted to explaining the military-patriotic significance of the lottery.

These and other shortcomings were examined in detail by the presidium of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR.

This year, much has been done locally to bring about order in the distribution of tickets and in ensuring the safety of lottery funds and the correctness of their use. This work requires the constant attention of the committees of the defense society.

6367

CSO: 1801

## PLAN FOR TRAINING DOSAAF PRIMARY ORGANIZATION ACTIVISTS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 3 Oct 76 p 2

[Article: "To Teach the Activists of the Primary Organizations"]

[Text] The election meetings and conferences have been concluded in the majority of the DOSAAF primary organizations. A detachment of many thousands of activists has taken over the leadership of committees; from the first day of their work they need daily assistance on the part of rayon and city committees of the society. Their chairmen and instructors must instruct the chairmen of the primary organizations on the spot, especially those who were elected for the first time. They must help to plan the work, determine measures for the realization of critical remarks and suggestions expressed at meetings and conferences, organize the accomplishment of decisions which they have adopted, and determine the duties of each committee member. And seminars should be conducted as soon as possible.

The Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR has developed and sent to the oblast and kray committees and central committees of the union republics a model plan and program for seminar lessons. It is recommended that they be widely used in organizing the training of chairmen of the local collectives.

The training plan includes 11 subjects intended for 22 hours. It is recommended that the lessons begin with a report and talk on the subject "The 25th Congress of the CPSU on the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the Soviet state." The leader of the lesson should remind his listeners of the behests of V. I. Lenin and the requirements of the Central Committee CPSU and its 25th Congress concerning the defense of the socialist Fatherland, and he should disclose the basic tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan--a new stage in the creation of the material-technical base for communism. Here, it is important to show the directions in which the Communist Party and the Soviet government are accomplishing the raising of the defensive capability of the country and the strengthening of the Soviet Army and Navy as well as the further development of mass defense work of public organizations.

The second subject is intended for a profound explanation, to the DOSAAF activists, of the decree of the Central Committee CPSU and Council of Ministers USSR of 7 May 1966, "On the status and measures for improving the work of the All-Union Volunteer Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy (DOSAAF USSR)." Showing that this decree has become a combat program for the activity of the defense society, the essence of the requirements for DOSAAF, the content of its basic tasks, the directions in its work, and the importance of ties with other organizations and departments should be disclosed. It is mandatory that this lesson be preceded by independent work by the students and by their study of the decree and documents which defined the ways for its accomplishment.

The third subject is devoted to DOSAAF USSR as a mass defense-patriotic organization of the Soviet people and the fiftieth anniversary of the Society. Here, a thorough conversation concerning the history and contemporary activity of DOSAAF and its results as a whole for the society and for specific primary organizations should take place. In preparing the lesson, its goal should not be forgotten--to assist the chairmen to exchange work experience, clarify immediate tasks and see the prospects for further improvement of mass defense work, and prepare for presentations before the members of the society in connection with its fiftieth anniversary.

On subsequent lessons it is recommended that the subject, "The DOSAAF USSR regulations--the law of life of the defense society," be studied with the students and that they become acquainted directly in the primary organizations of DOSAAF with the content, forms, and methods of their mass organizational and military patriotic work.

As an exchange of experience and a study of the guiding documents, lessons are planned on the subjects, "Organizing training work with DOSAAF members" and "Defense-Sports Work." The organization of competitions on military-technical types of sports is considered in the course of practical lessons.

The training plan is concluded by subjects on the material-technical support of mass defense work in the primary organizations and on the expansion of the ties of the DOSAAF committee with the trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations.

Financial questions, records, and accountability are considered on an instructional lesson with the study of the guiding documents.

The conduct of seminars and practical lessons with the chairmen of the primary organizations should begin as soon as possible and then should be accomplished systematically in accordance with the schedule drawn up by the rayon and city DOSAAF committees by agreement with the rayon and city committees of the party and soviet organs and with party and administrative leaders.

On the lessons, as a rule, a report is given, the exchange of experience is organized, the basic documents are studied, and at the end answers are given to questions which have arisen and results are summed up. It is expedient



to conduct the lessons, especially the practical ones, by groups--separately with the chairmen of the DOSAAF primary organizations of enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, schools, and educational institutions.

Personnel of the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics and DOSAAF kray and oblast committees should take a direct part in the lessons. It is good if representatives of trade unions and the Komsomol, troop units and military commissariats, departments of popular education, and other personnel are drawn in for the conduct of these lessons.

In preparing for the lessons their organizers and speakers should study the works of V. I. Lenin, party documents, and materials of the 25th Congress of the CPSU. On specific problems in DOSAAF work, it is necessary to turn to the decrees of the 7th All-Union DOSAAF Congress and the plenums of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, the book "Krasnoznamennoye oboronnoye" [Red Banner Defense], and other works published by the DOSAAF Publishing House, the collection "V pomoshch' predsedatelyu rayonnogo i gorodskogo komiteta DOSAAF" [To Assist the Chairman of the Rayon and City DOSAAF Committee], and the periodical publications of the society. The work on instructing the chairmen of the primary organizations of DOSAAF which is presently being started is acquiring special significance because it is being conducted soon after the 25th Congress of the CPSU, at the end of the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, and on the eve of the 8th All-Union Congress and fiftieth anniversary of DOSAAF. This is putting forth additional requirements for the effectiveness and high quality of training.

6367

CSO: 1801

## DOSAAF CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPUTY CHAIRMEN HOLD CONFERENCE

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Oct 76 p 2

[ Article: "For a New Upsurge in Mass Defense Work " ]

[ Text] A two-day conference of deputy chairmen of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR of the union republics and oblast and kray committees of the society who are in charge of problems of mass organizational work and military-patriotic propaganda took place in the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR. The deputy chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Major General V. Mosyaykin, gave a report at the conference, "On the course of the reports and elections in the society's organizations and the tasks for the conduct of rayon, city, oblast, and kray conferences and DOSAAF conferences of the union republics on a high political and organizational level." The chief of the directorate for mass organizational work and military-patriotic propaganda of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, M. Stegantsev, gave a report, "On the work of the DOSAAF committees in preparing for the 50th anniversary of the defense society." The reports gave a thorough analysis of the activity of the society's committees on these sectors and set forth measures for the further raising of its level.

A broad exchange of opinions on the questions being discussed took place at the conference. The deputy chairman of the DOSAAF central committee of the Belorussian republic, N. Tsar'kov, told of how mass agitation work on propagandizing the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU was initiated in the period of preparation for and conduct of reports and elections in the Belorussian organization.

"We placed the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and the tasks which follow from them for the defense society as the basis of all mass defense work," said Comrade Tsar'kov. "Propagandizing the materials of the forum of communists helps us to make the activity of the defense collectives more active on all sectors and to mobilize them for the struggle to put the designs of the party into practice. This work is also having a beneficial effect on the conduct of the election campaigns in the DOSAAF organizations.

"Besides graphic agitation and the organization of political lessons, we decided to conduct a series of travelling agitation sessions and to attract our

best propagandists for participation in them. The participants of one such travelling team visited six rayons of the Minskaya, Grodnenskaya, and Brestskaya oblasts where they gave 164 lectures and conducted five thematic soirees. The participants of the team which travelled through Gomel'skaya oblast visited 107 primary organizations of the society including 45 kolkhoz organizations where they conducted a number of meetings with war veterans and lessons on bravery and gave dozens of lectures and reports on the historic decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU."

The deputy chairman of the Volgogradskaya oblast DOSAAF committee, A. Naumov, also spoke in his speech about interesting forms of mass agitation work. In particular, he shared his experience in working out the subject matter of lectures, reports, and talks on the materials of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and the organization of seminars with propagandists and the heads of the unofficial sections of the rayon committees and city committees of the society.

The deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Ukraine, A. Golodnyak, devoted his speech to the work of the society's committees on the preparation and conduct of reports and elections.

"We devoted special attention," stressed Comrade Golodnyak, "to the selection of supervisory personnel. With the aid of the party organs, we succeeded in thinking out well the composition of the future committees by the start of the election meetings and conferences and recommending as candidates to be chairmen of the committees comrades with initiative who are worthy and know matters well. Now all our chairmen of rayon and city committees of DOSAAF are communists or Komsomols.

"We attach great significance," Comrade Golodnyak noted further, "to checking the course of the reports and elections. The forms of checking are most varied. They are the discussion of the problem at the plenum of the DOSAAF central committee of the republic, local checks with the subsequent discussion of their results at sessions of the presidium, they are also selector conferences and, most important, the participation of all personnel of the committees in the preparation and conduct of meetings and conferences. Our representatives visited all the oblasts and many rayons of the republic, checking the course of the election campaigns and rendering specific aid."

The Deputy Chairman of the Leningrad DOSAAF city committee, A. Averin, singled out an interesting question in his speech. He focused attention on how critical remarks and suggestions expressed in the course of election meetings and conferences in the society's primary organizations are generalized and implemented.

"In the course of preparations and the conduct of election meetings and conferences," said the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of Kirgizia, T. Tokombayev, "we apply maximum effort to see that people who know financial work well and who are energetic and principled activists are elected as members of the auditing commissions. In the immediate future, we plan to conduct seminars with the newly elected chairmen of the auditing commissions

and auditors on questions of financial-administrative activity of the committees.

The deputy chairman of the Novosibirskaya oblast committee of the society, L. Potsepay, told in his speech in detail about the coordination of the DOSAAF organizations with other public organizations in the preparation and conduct of reports and elections.

"The successful conduct of reports and lessons," he said, "are furthered to a great extent by the close contacts established by the DOSAAF committees with the trade union and Komsomol organizations, with the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society, with departments of popular education, and with committees on physical culture and sports. It has become a tradition for us to plan our work jointly and conduct mass measures with common forces. The representatives of these organizations are taking an active part in our election campaign. These ties were especially strengthened in connection with preparations which were initiated for the fiftieth anniversary of the defense society."

Developing this subject, the deputy chairman of the Primorskiy kray committee of DOSAAF, I. Belov, told of how the business ties of the defense collectives with the trade unions and Komsomol and with the Znaniye Society help to find new forms of military-patriotic indoctrination and conduct important mass measures of a propaganda nature at a high level.

The deputy chairman of the Krasnodarskiy kray committee of the society, M. Chupakhin, devoted his speech to organizational work in rendering assistance to rayon and city DOSAAF committees in the preparation and conduct of election conferences:

"In connection with the harvest time, there were many difficulties in the conduct of reports and elections in the DOSAAF primary organizations. It was necessary for the committees to do much work to see that the schedule for meetings and conferences was not disrupted and that shortcomings which were present were eliminated quickly in the course of the campaign. Now, we have thoroughly analyzed our failures so as not to repeat the errors which have been committed in the period of the initiation of reports and elections in the rayon and city echelon."

"We involved widely the members of the rayon and city committees of DOSAAF and the associates of unofficial sections, auditing commissions, and sports federations in the preparations and conduct of the election campaign," relates I. Kudryavkin, deputy chairman of the Altayskiy kray committee. "Furthermore, we also enjoy the assistance of personnel of the Komsomol kray committee, the trade union council, the military commissariat, and other organizations and installations. We organized a seminar especially for them where problems in assisting the committees in preparation and the conduct of reports and elections and we prepared a memorandum. Travelling about on business trips on their affairs, these comrades conduct important work in the DOSAAF committees and inform the society's kray committee about the local state of affairs."

The deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of Armenia, V. Karapetyan, told about the beneficial effect of reports and elections on the course of socialist competition in the organizations of the society.

"The majority of the defense collectives of our republic," Comrade Karapetyan stressed, "are striving to accomplish and overaccomplish the basic points of their socialist obligations by the time of the reports and elections. 'Reports and elections--an inspection of mass defense work'-- we are conducting this important campaign under this slogan. We are conducting all meetings and conferences under the sign of the summing up of the results of the socialist competition and the determination of new high positions for the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan."

Many participants in the conference devoted their speeches to the work of the defense committees in preparing for the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF USSR.

"We are conducting our preparations for the society's anniversary," said the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of Kazakhstan, A. Balandin, "in the republic under the sign of the improvement of mass defense work in every way on all its sectors. This is furthered to a great extent by the participation of the collectives in the all-union competitions for the best DOSAAF primary and training organizations. We believe that in the course of preparations for the society's 50th anniversary it is necessary to propagandize widely the achievements of the leading defense collectives and to propagate their work experience. For this purpose, we have announced a contest for the best illumination of the activity of the DOSAAF organizations, the development of military-technical types of sports in them, and the training of the youth for military service in the press, on the radio, and on television."

The deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of Azerbaydzhan, R. Gadzhiyev, devoted a large part of his speech to the wide use of graphic agitation and mass means of propaganda in the period of preparation for DOSAAF's fiftieth anniversary.

"In preparing for the society's anniversary, we began to make more complete use of the press, radio, and television to illuminate the patriotic activity of the defense collectives. Recently, our newspapers periodically contain materials which tell about the achievements of the leading DOSAAF organizations and about the best activists and sportsmen. Television and radio often report directly from the site of an event. Thus, for example, the ceremonial opening of the stadium intended for competitions on military-technical types of sports was relayed over republic television."

"Following the example of our neighbors, the DOSAAF members of Tula, we are creating our own museum of the history of the oblast DOSAAF organization in Ryazan'," related the deputy chairman of the Ryazanskaya oblast committee, A. Sozinov. "For this purpose, through the press and radio we appealed to the population with the request that they assist us in the collection of historical materials. We have also announced a contest for the best amateur motion picture on the activity of the society's organizations. The military-patriotic

theme occupies a significant place on the pages of the newspapers and in radio and television broadcasts.

The deputy chairmen of committees B. Avezmuratov (DOSAAF Central Committee of Turkmenia), V. Valevich (DOSAAF Central Committee of Latvia), A. Glebov, Kemerovskaya oblast committee), P. Dronov (Moskovskaya oblast committee), V. Ivanov (Bashkirskaya oblast committee), K. Sobolev (Pskovskaya oblast), and others presented many interesting facts on the work of the defense collectives in the conduct of reports and elections and preparations for the society's fiftieth anniversary.

Also speaking at the conference were the deputy chief of the directorate for mass organizational and military-patriotic propaganda, A. Mamayev, the deputy chief of directorate and chief of the department for military-patriotic propaganda, L. Yasnopol'skiy, the chief of the department of mass organizational work, V. Zaykin, the chief of the department for political-indoctrinational work in DOSAAF training organizations, V. Ryzhenkov, and the editor-in-chief of the DOSAAF Publishing House, Yu. Vinogradov.

The participants in the conference also heard a report, "On measures for the further improvement of the organization and conduct of lotteries of DOSAAF USSR," which was given by the deputy chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Major General V. Mosyaykin.

The first deputy chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Colonel General A. Odintsov, spoke in conclusion. He summed up the results of the conference's work and concentrated the attention of its participants on a number of tasks which the society's committees are to accomplish in the immediate future.

The conference ended its work with this.

6367

CSO: 1801

## PROPER CONDUCT OF DOSAAF REPORT AND ELECTION MEETINGS STRESSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Oct 76 p 1

[ Article by V. Mosyaykin, Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR: "An Important Stage of the Reports and Elections in the Defense Society" ]

[ Excerpts ] Six months have passed since the time when the 6th plenum of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR discussed the tasks of the DOSAAF organizations which follow from the historic decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and considered the question, "On the conduct of reports and elections in the DOSAAF organizations and the convening of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress."

The members of DOSAAF received with enthusiasm and wholly and completely supported and approved the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the political line which it worked out, the theoretical propositions, conclusions, and practical tasks contained in the summary report of the Central Committee CPSU and in the decisions and documents of the congress, and the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

After the 6th plenum, the Central Committee of DOSAAF conducted certain work on the implementation of its decisions. The question of reports and elections was examined in detail at zonal seminars of deputy chairmen of DOSAAF oblast and kray committees on mass organizational work.

The checking of the course of reports and elections on the part of the committees has improved considerably. Thus, the DOSAAF central committees of the Ukraine, Azerbaydzhan, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, and the Moskovskaya, Lipetskaya, Ryazanskaya, and Voronezhskaya oblast committees are systematically discussing the course of the reports and elections at the presidiums and are hearing the reports of the chairmen. Committee personnel often visit the organizations and render them practical assistance. Here we always find operational data on the course of reports and elections which permits the active assistance of their successful conduct.

The constant concern and attention on the part of the party organs and other organizations are contributing to the attainment of a high ideological and organizational level of election meetings and conferences.

At the same time, we cannot fail to see shortcomings in the conduct of reports and elections in the DOSAAF primary organizations. Individual committees have not conducted the necessary organizational work in the period for the preparation of the campaign and members of rayon, city, and oblast committees were not attracted to participation in the preparation and conduct of meetings and conferences. Proper attention was not devoted everywhere to the thorough working out of summary reports, and the auditing commissions only recorded the state of financial and administrative affairs in the organizations, not making a detailed analysis of the expenditure of monetary funds. At times, the decisions which were made in accordance with the summary reports were vague and did not define the positions which were to be attained by the collective in the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Sometimes people who do not have experience in mass defense work and do not possess the necessary professional qualities were nominated to be members of committees. Auditing commissions were elected which had few members. Such shortcomings were observed in the DOSAAF organizations of the Tuva ASSR and Komi ASSR and the Gor'kovskaya, Kostromskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, and Tomskaya oblasts.

Now the DOSAAF organizations have entered the period when rayon and city election conferences have begun everywhere and widespread preparations have been initiated for oblast and kray conferences and DOSAAF congresses of the union republics. This period coincides with the completion of the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The members of the defense society should apply every effort to accomplish their obligations successfully. Everything positive which has been accumulated in the course of the reports and elections in the primary organizations should be generalized and measures should be adopted to see that shortcomings which have been committed are not repeated.

First of all, it is necessary to analyze the critical remarks and suggestions which were expressed at the election meetings in the primary organizations and reflect them in the summary reports at the conferences and congresses. Rayon and city committees should draw up plans for measures to eliminate shortcomings and to implement suggestions of the society's members. These plans and the results of the reports and elections in the primary organizations should be discussed and approved at the presidiums of committees and reported to the rayon and city party committees.

It is expedient to return once again to the schedules for the conduct of rayon and city conferences: to define the final periods in detail and achieve their steady accomplishment. It is very important to ensure the attendance of all elected delegates.

In implementing the party's requirements concerning the improvement of work on the selection, assignment, and upbringing of the society's personnel, many committees have strengthened considerably the rayon and city committees with better trained personnel. Thus, in 1975 among the chairmen of rayon (city) committees there were 80.9 percent communists and 14 percent Komsomols.



Eighty-eight percent have a secondary or higher education and 32 percent have work longevity of more than five years. In the current election campaign the majority of the oblast, kray and central committees are adopting measures for the further strengthening of the personnel.

There should be bolder nomination for the post of chairmen of rayon and city committees, of instructors of these committees and chairmen of primary organization, that is, people who already have certain experience in the direction of DOSAAF organizations.

Along with the selection and assignment of personnel it is necessary to devote the most fixed attention to their indoctrination in a spirit of lofty responsibility for the assigned matter and the unfailing observance of discipline. In conducting the line for the respect and confidence in personnel, we should also be concerned about granting them greater independence and about creating opportunities for the display of initiative.

It is impossible to conduct work directed toward raising the responsibility of personnel successfully without the clearly organized check of execution. V. I. Lenin sharply criticized personnel who give advice and instructions but prove to be "incapable of /implementing/ [in boldface] this advice and these instructions and conducting a /practical check/ [in boldface] to see that word is transformed into deed." In the Lenin understanding, to check execution means not only to record shortcomings and omissions, but the practical organization of the matter.

The attitude toward the chairmen of the DOSAAF auditing commissions should be one of special attention. They should be given comprehensive assistance in the preparation of a report at a conference or congress, there should be concern for the expansion of the personnel of the auditing commissions, and people should be recommended for them who have good knowledge of financial and administrative activity.

The election conferences and congresses should not move concern for the primary organizations to the background. It is necessary to begin training with their chairmen immediately. A training plan and a program of lessons with the chairmen of primary organizations designed for 22 hours has been prepared to help the committees. Soon, the committees will receive the appropriate materials for training both the chairmen of rayon and city echelons.

To conduct the final period of reports and elections on a high political and organizational level and to use them to improve all mass-defense work--this is the duty of the DOSAAF committees.

6367

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## DOSAAF ACTIVITIES AND NEW FACILITIES IN THE KIRGIZ SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Oct 76 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen K. Usenbekov, Chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee, Kirgiz SSR, Hero of the Soviet Union: "According to the Laws of Succession"]

[Excerpts] Together with the multimillion-man detachment of Soviet patriots, the defense collective of Kirgizia is accomplishing big and important tasks in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers, the training of specialists for the armed forces and the national economy, and the development of military-technical types of sports.

The socialist competition which was initiated first in honor of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and then for the successful implementation of the tasks which follow from its decisions is not weakening among the DOSAAF members. The mighty scope of socialist competition which has reached the smallest and most remote collectives permitted us to cope successfully with the five-year-plan assignment for the training of personnel of the mass technical professions.

In preparing to greet the half-century anniversary of the defense society in a worthy manner, our activists see their primary task in initiating even more widely mass agitation and propaganda work on the explanation of the materials and decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU. For this, they are trying to use all forms and methods of military-patriotic propaganda. This work was designed for a prolonged period and we intend to conduct it deliberately, systematically, and profoundly in close connection with practical tasks and with the specific affairs of each DOSAAF organization.

The work of the DOSAAF primary organization of the sewing factory imeni Fortieth Anniversary of October in the city of Frunze is significant. There are more than 2,000 people in this defense collective, which comprises almost 85 percent of the number of workers in the factory. In the primary organization important work is conducted on training drivers and motorcyclists, public coaches and sports judges, and rated sportsmen. Shooting, motor vehicle, and motorcycle sports sections are functioning actively at the factory. In the collective a large number of the workers are youths who are surrounded

by the truly fatherly attention of the veterans. The chairman of the DOSAAF committee, shift chief S. Belorugov, is one of the best tutors of youth at the factory. Together with party leaders and Komsomol and trade union activists, he often organizes meetings of veterans with the youth at which people who have grown wise with experience tell the young people about their life's path and help them to work out correct views on life and on labor.

The active indoctrinational patriotic activity provides high results. The defense collective of the enterprise constantly accomplishes its socialist obligations.

The constant growth and strengthening of the material-technical base contribute to the practical work of the DOSAAF committees in the training of specialists for the Soviet Army and the national economy and to the development of military-technical types of sports. In recent years, thanks to the assistance of the party and soviet organs we succeeded in accomplishing a large amount of capital construction of training and sports structures. This year alone, several important objects went into operation. Recently, we signed a turnover and acceptance statement about the completion of construction of a new complex for a motor vehicle school in Przheval'sk. Now, this training organization has a three-story training building, 14 classrooms, a spacious dormitory for out-of-town students, an outstanding vehicle driving grounds, and bays.

This year, a marine school in Frunze and a shooting club in the rayon center of Sokuluk also gave a house-warming. New objects will go into operation in the third quarter of this year: a training complex of the motor vehicle school in Rybach'ye, Houses of Military-Technical Training of the Moskovskiy and Kirovskiy DOSAAF rayon committees, the combined technical school in Naryv, a motor vehicle school in Osh, and a sports-technical club in the village of Karasu.

Now there are excellent premises for technical schools and sports-technical clubs in each oblast and rayon center.

Using the example of our republic, we can say with complete justification that the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy is truly national. Now more than 83 percent of the adult population of Kirgizia are in the ranks of DOSAAF.

Trips over the roads of glory of their fathers have become a genuinely mass movement of the youth of Kirgizia. In recent years alone, more than 640,000 youths and girls participated in them. During the trips the Komsomols and youth participate actively in the creation and expansion of exhibitions of public museums and rooms and corners of combat glory. In these days, materials on the history and glorious path of the defense society occupy a worthy place among the exhibits of almost 500 public museums.

Quite a short time remains to the fiftieth anniversary of DOSAAF. The members of the defense society of Kirgizia are striving to arrive at this significant date with new successes in mass defense work.

# PREPARATIONS FOR 8TH ALL-UNION DOSAAF CONGRESS--PROGRESS REPORT

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Oct 76 p 1

[Article: "On the Date for Convening the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress"]

[Text] In accordance with the decree of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, the presidium of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR has made the decision to conduct the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress on 25-26 January 1977 in the Great Kremlin Palace.

The presidium of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR heard the report of the deputy chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, V. V. Mosyaykin, discussed the course of preparations for the 8th All-Union Congress of the society, and adopted a decree on this question. It was noted in it that certain work on preparations for the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress has been conducted in the organizations of the defense society and in the central apparatus.

The members of the multimillion-man defense society are greeting the regular congress with new labor successes and with an increase in the quality and effectiveness of mass defense, military-patriotic, training, and sports work. The socialist competition for the successful realization of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and the accomplishment of the planned tasks for the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan which was begun on the initiative of the leading DOSAAF organizations is acquiring an ever broader scope.

An important stage in the preparations for the congress is the reports and elections of the DOSAAF supervisory organizations in the course of which the activity of many of the society's organizations became noticeably more active. At meetings and conferences, serious attention is being devoted to questions of the further improvement of the activity of the DOSAAF organizations in light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and work on the implementation of the decree of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR of 7 May 1966, the Law of the USSR, "On the Universal Military Obligation," and the decisions of the 7th Congress of the society and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR is being profoundly analyzed. The ideological and organizational strengthening of the society is being noted

and the activity of the primary organizations, many of which have become a noticeable force in the public-political life of the collectives of workers and the students, is becoming more active. The front for military-patriotic propaganda has expanded and its ideological content and organization have been improved in connection with preparations for the 8th congress and the 50th anniversary of the society in the DOSAAF organizations.

The plan of the basic measures on preparations for the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress which was approved by the bureau of the presidium of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR is basically being accomplished.

At the same time, the presidium of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR noted that substantial shortcomings also exist in the work on preparations for the 8th DOSAAF Congress. Some DOSAAF committees (Irkutsk, Gor'kiy, Komi ASSR, and others) are not making full use of preparations for the 8th congress of the society to mobilize the DOSAAF organizations to raise the level of mass defense work and are not ensuring the conduct of reports and elections on a high ideological and organizational level. The decisions which are being made do not always define the positions to be captured by the activity of the organizations in the Tenth Five-Year Plan for the further improvement of mass defense work, the training of the youth for service in the armed forces and personnel of the mass technical professions, the development of military-technical types of sports, and strengthening the material-technical base.

Individual committees have not achieved a business-like and fundamental discussion of all aspects of the activity of DOSAAF organizations in the course of the election campaign and do not have operational information from the localities. The proper level of preparation and conduct of rayon and city conferences is not always ensured and preparation for oblast and kray conferences and DOSAAF congresses of the union republics is being initiated slowly. Primary and training organizations have not yet been drawn everywhere into the all-union contests announced by the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR for the best organization of mass defense and military-patriotic work in honor of DOSAAF's fiftieth anniversary. Means of mass information are not being sufficiently used to popularize the practical activity of the defense society.

The presidium of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR required the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics and the kray and oblast committees of the society to make their work more active in the accomplishment of the tasks which follow from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decree of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR of 7 May 1966, and the Law of the USSR, "On the Universal Military Obligation," to continue to improve the style, forms, and methods of leadership of city and rayon DOSAAF committees, and to achieve the organized conduct of election conferences and a business-like and principled discussion of all aspects of the activity of the society's organizations on them.

It is necessary to analyze the course of the implementation of the decree of the 6th plenum of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, "On the conduct of

reports and elections in the DOSAAF organizations and the convening of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress," adopt measures to eliminate shortcomings which are present, and increase the responsibility and organizational role of rayon (city) committees for the implementation of decisions which have been adopted and which determine the positions to be won by the activity of the DOSAAF organizations in the Tenth Five-Year Plan and in the implementation of the critical remarks and suggestions expressed by the society's members in the course of reports and elections. It is also necessary to organize the systematic training of DOSAAF cadres and activists and improve the quality of conduct of seminar lessons with the chairmen of rayon committees, city committees, and committees of the DOSAAF primary organizations.

The greeting of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress should be marked by the successful accomplishment of the socialist obligations which have been assumed. The all-union contests announced by the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR and devoted to the 50th anniversary of the society should be utilized more actively for the further organizational strengthening of the primary organizations, improving the work of the training organizations, and raising the quality and effectiveness of mass defense work in the rayon, city, oblast, and republic.

6367

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## STRATEGIC MISSILE FORCES POLITICAL CHIEF WRITES ON MISSILE FORCES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 76 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen P. Gorchakov, member of Military Council and chief of Political Directorate of the Strategic Missile Forces: "Always in Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpts] After the triumphant conclusion of the Great Patriotic War, the communist party and Soviet Government continued to keep at the forefront of attention questions of strengthening the country's defense capability. In response to the "Cold War" unleashed by the imperialists, accompanied by the arms race and nuclear blackmail, steps were taken in the Soviet Union to create nuclear weapons and reliable means of delivering them to the target.

The task was complicated but the preconditions for resolving it were created by huge successes in the development of the socialist economy, science and technology.

General leadership of missile building was exercised by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. Included among the figures who were invested with the high trust of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and who made a great contribution to solving the most important problems of creating and developing Soviet missiles were Comrades D. E. Ustinov, G. K. Zhukov, R. Ya. Malinovskiy, N. N. Voronov and M. I. Nedelin. Their tireless energy and organizing talent helped to successfully put into practice plans for creating and developing Soviet missiles.

Nuclear missiles marked the beginning of fundamental transformations in military affairs and entailed changes in the organizational structure of the forces. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government adopted a resolution to create an independent branch of the armed forces--the strategic missile forces. They are now equipped with missile complexes which are highly reliable and effective in combat.

The missile forces are the youngest and most powerful branch of the armed forces. Units and subunits of our forces are led by highly conscientious, politically mature commanders, who are well trained militarily technically. More than 60 percent of officers have an engineering education. The master of missile work and the high class specialist are now the main figures in the officer corps. A large detachment of command cadres--ensigns--are laboring fruitfully in the forces.

There have been qualitative changes among sergeants and lower ranks. Sufficient to say that 70 percent of soldiers and sergeants have higher and secondary education and they all undergo initial military training prior to being drafted. This helps them to master their functional responsibilities and fit in with the combat formation in a short time.

This year our traditional festival is being celebrated in the atmosphere of enormous political and labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people caused by the historic resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the program speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee October plenum, and the resolutions of the fifth session of the Ninth Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The preparations underway for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are multiplying the strength of socialist competition.

Missiles are collective weapons. They demand from specialists coordinated actions, concentration and the highest vigilance. Therefore, commanders, political organizers, staffs and party and Komsomol organizations are doing much work to rally soldiers' collectives and inculcate organization and a sense of military friendship and comradeship in soldiers. Communists and Komsomol members set a good example in properly carrying out their responsibilities and having a high sense of duty. They are the cementing force which unites subunits, duty crews and shifts in strong combat collectives which live according to the laws of military comradeship and which are capable of successfully carrying out the responsible tasks entrusted to them. The report and election party meetings which are currently being held among the troops are helping to improve the quality of ideological work, to raise its efficiency and to improve communists' political and organizational work in the light of the 25th Party Congress' demands.

Educated in the spirit of devotion to the cause of communism and loyalty to proletarian internationalism, the soldiers of the armed forces, like the entire Soviet people, wholeheartedly approve and support the activity of the communist party and the Soviet government aimed at the struggle for lasting peace, international cooperation and the freedom and independence of the peoples.

At the same time it is perfectly clear that the successes of detente are giving rise to persistent opposition by aggressive imperialist circles. They are resisting the positive development of the present-day international situation and intensifying the arms race and military preparations.



Therefore we must always remember Lenin's precept--to be on the alert. Therefore our party and government is constantly concerned for the reliable security of the motherland and for strengthening its defense might.

"To continue to maintain the country's armed forces at a high level," L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October plenum, "so that Soviet soldiers may always have the most modern weapons, with which the imperialists would have to reckon--this is our duty to the people and we will sacredly carry it out!"

The strategic missile forces are rightly called the motherland's reliable shield. They are the main component determining the country's defense might. In united formation with the soldiers of other branches of the USSR armed forces and categories of troops, the missile troops and artillerymen vigilantly guard the peaceful labor of our people and the borders and state interests of the motherland.

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## CONTROVERSY CONCERNING USSR MILITARY EXPENDITURES FOR 1971-1976

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[Article by X.X.X.: "How Many Rubles for Defense?"]

[Text] Certain Western estimates of Soviet defense expenditures released over the past year reflect a striking upward revision of previous estimates. Whereas up to 1974, Western experts had concurred in evaluating Soviet military expenditures at between 30 and 35 billion rubles, American experts, followed by their British counterparts--without any apparent cross-checking--have now raised their estimates, after cost revisions, to a level of nearly 55 billion rubles. Expressed in dollars, these estimates amount to between \$140 and \$160 billion compared with outlays of \$114 billion for the United States in Fiscal Year 1976-1977.<sup>1</sup> The explanations offered by the estimators to justify such an abrupt revision are so involved that they cannot fail but raise suspicions of having been prompted by domestic political considerations.<sup>2</sup> We, therefore, deem it advisable to critically examine the new estimates and compare them with the results obtained by using different approaches.

To accomplish its ultimate objective, an analysis of a country's defense expenditures must attempt to measure in real terms how much of the national resources are allocated to financing the country's defense effort.

There are two stages in the methodology employed to obtain as accurate an estimate as possible. First, the resources allocated to defense must be identified. Then, these resources must be evaluated in a coherent monetary system accurately reflecting costs.

When attempting to estimate the defense expenditures of the USSR, these two stages are difficult to accomplish. On the one hand, the absolute secrecy surrounding defense matters conceals the allocation of resources. On the other, the absence of a market makes any accurate perception of costs problematic.<sup>3</sup>

Having thus outlined the difficulties involved, I shall now critically examine three methods currently employed in evaluating Soviet military spending: the budgetary method, the so-called "building-block" approach based on observation and evaluation of the physical component of the defense establishment, and lastly, an economic method incorporating some elements of the building-block approach but based essentially on national accounting data.

### Budgetary Method

#### Principle

The budgetary method employed by the London Institute of Strategic Studies<sup>4</sup> is designed to identify and compile those applications of budgetary outlays that appear to be or are likely to be of a military nature. It evaluates these applications in budgetary rubles.

Soviet budgetary outlays are set forth in four titles of unequal magnitude (see Table 1). Title 3, "Defense,"--17.4 billion rubles in 1976--is obviously not enough to cover all defense expenditures. Additional outlays capable of financing the defense effort are sought in Title 1, "Support of the Economy" and Title 2, "Sociocultural Measures and Sciences."

Table 1

#### USSR State Budget Outlays

<u>Titles</u>	<u>1974</u>
1. Support of the economy	50.5%
2. Sociocultural measures and sciences-- scientific research	36.1%
3. Defense	8.9%
4. Administration	1.0%

There is no doubt that the state can finance its entire armament industry by manipulating the subsidies to the national economy in Title 1. Investigations of this particular title were never successful, however, and were abandoned. To identify defense outlays, users of the budgetary method simply add to Title 3 two-thirds of the "scientific research" (nauchnoye issledovaniye) chapter of Title 2.

#### Results

According to this method, estimated Soviet military expenditures rose from 26.5 billion rubles in 1971 to 29.2 billion in 1976 (Table 2) at a steadily declining annual growth rate of from +3.7 percent to +0.6 percent.

Table 2

Military Expenditures of the USSR 1971-1976  
(in billions of rubles by budgetary method)

Budget Title	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Title 3-Defense	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.4
Title 2-2/3 of scientific research	8.6	9.6	10.4	17.7	11.6	11.8
Total	26.5	27.5	28.3	28.7	29.0	29.2
Percentage of budget	16.1	15.8	15.3	14.5	13.9	13.6
Annual variation (%)	+ 3.1	+ 3.7	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.04	+ 0.6

### Criticism

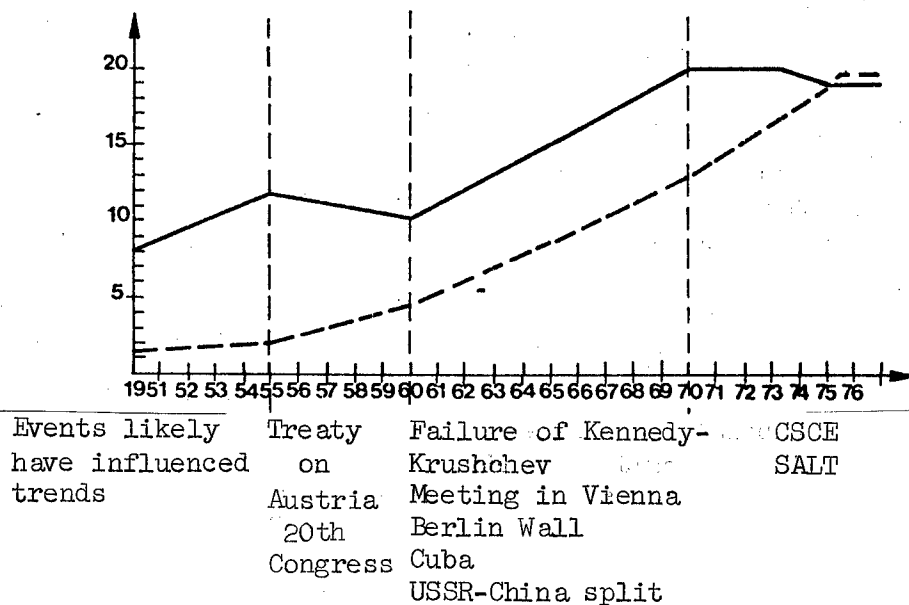
Despite some definite advantages, stemming primarily from its simplicity, this method must be viewed with very definite reservations:

a. Identification of military expenditures is based on budgetary data whose significance stems more from political than accounting considerations (see chart below).

### Soviet Union

Comparative budgetary outlays 1950-1976:

- a. for defense \_\_\_\_\_  
b. for scientific research -----



b. The assumption that the military share of scientific research absorbs two-thirds of that chapter's expenditures is highly debatable. Although this two-third proportion was plausible in the 1960's when scientific research outlays represented only 50 percent of Title 3 (defense), it requires reconsideration from 1970 onward because these outlays increased so very rapidly that they eventually equalled and have now surpassed the so-called defense expenditures.

c. The evaluation is made on the basis of budget figures expressed in rubles. However, this accounting unit, whose function is to account for the goods and services the state provides itself, is a poor indicator of costs.

### Building-Block Approach

To avoid these various snags, American analysts devised and employed the so-called "building-block" approach.

### Principles

This method consists in first identifying and inventorying elements of the Soviet military machine--personnel and equipment--and then estimating their costs by specially-designed procedures. Estimates of ordinary expenditures--personnel and operating costs--and scientific research expenditures are made directly in rubles on the basis of generally rather accurate known information about these matters. On the other hand, investment spending estimates are made in dollars on the basis of the U.S. costs of corresponding items of equipment. These estimates are then converted into dollars by means of a conversion rate that varies with the productivity (efficiency) of the industries concerned.

### Results

Since 1970, there has been a certain irregular pattern in the results obtained with the building-block approach. Estimates for 1972 released in 1973 placed Soviet defense spending at between 25 and 30 billion rubles. As we have just indicated, new recently-released estimates reflect a very striking upward revision of previous estimates. According to the new estimates, the Soviet Union's defense expenditures grew from about 40-45 billion rubles in 1970 to about 50-55 billion rubles in 1975, measured in constant rubles. These expenditures are estimated to have averaged an annual growth rate of 4-5 percent with an accelerated rate as of 1973, due to the deployment of a new generation of strategic weapons. These estimates indicate that since 1970, defense costs have absorbed 11-13 percent<sup>5</sup> of the GNP reconstructed according to United Nations norms.

### Criticism

The major drawbacks attributed to the budgetary method are not applicable to the building-block method because the latter refers to a coherent cost

system. In addition, by making a conversion of rubles to dollars for ordinary expenditures, instead of converting dollars to rubles for investment expenditures, the building-block approach enables the sum total of military expenditures to be estimated in dollars, thereby helping American defense officials to establish the level of the U.S. defense budget. These officials estimate that in 1975, the USSR spent \$114 billion on defense, or 40 percent more than the United States in Fiscal Year 1975-1976.

Nevertheless, the block-building method also has serious weaknesses. The revisions that became so necessary over the past year are proof of this. The method's two basic requirements are extremely difficult to satisfy. The first is a highly accurate and detailed knowledge of the strength and capabilities of the Soviet armed forces. The other is determination of a realistic rubles to dollars conversion rate. It may possibly be acknowledged that American intelligence agencies with their highly perfected investigative means, are capable of penetrating the strict secrecy surrounding the size and structures of the Soviet defense establishment. Yet the recent reevaluations of Soviet equipment, reevaluations that account for 90 percent of the upward revision of overall military expenditures, serve to keep doubts alive about the ability of these agencies to accurately determine the cost of this equipment in ruble terms.

#### Method Based on Analysis of National Expenditure

These different reasons prompted certain experts, French experts in particular, to approach Soviet defense expenditures by an economic type methodology using national accounting data.

#### Principle

The twofold objective of this proposed method is to identify the amount of investment spending contained in the national expenditure<sup>6</sup> and reconstruct ordinary expenditures on the basis of variations in the relatively perceptible military personnel strength.

Investment spending can be broken down into armament expenditures and scientific research expenditures.

It is officially agreed<sup>7</sup> that armament expenditures--considered in the West as consumption by government departments--are listed in national Soviet accounting under headings associated with net capital formation, called accumulation. That part of capital formation used for military purposes can be isolated by a series of calculations.

Spending on scientific research can be identified more easily because it is listed under its own separate heading. The difficulty lies in determining the military portion of that spending. To estimate that portion, this proposed method has recourse--for lack of a better approach--to the arbitrary but widely accepted assumption that two-thirds of the scientific research outlays are allocated to projects of military interest.

Ordinary expenditures may be reconstructed around two entries: personnel costs and current operating costs.

Inasmuch as military personal strength figures are relatively perceptible and military pay scales are known with satisfactory accuracy, there is a certain reliability to the personnel costs estimate secured through the building-block approach and, therefore, this estimate may be retained: 8-9 billion rubles for the period 1971-1975.

From these figures, it is possible to estimate operating costs granting that in Soviet administrations such costs account for, on an average, 42 percent of the personnel costs.

#### Results

A compilation of the results obtained from these different calculations is at Table 3. They indicate that Soviet defense expenditures rose from 35.4 billion rubles in 1971 to 42.3 billion rubles in 1975. It is interesting to note that this increase parallels the growth in the Net Equipment Product (PMN).

Table 3

	USSR Military Expenditures (in billions of current rubles)					1970-1975
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Investment spending						
a. Armament	16.1	16.1	17.9	17.8	18.5	
b. Scientific research	7.6	9.0	9.6	10.3	11	
Ordinary expenditures						
a. Personnel costs	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9	
b. Current operating costs	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	
Total	35.4	37	39.7	40.6	42.3	+ 24.7%
Annual growth rate (%)	+ 4.1	+ 4.5	+ 7.2	+ 2.4	+ 4.1	
Net Equipment Product	305.0	313.6	337.8	353.7	362	+ 24.8%
% Defense outlays-PMN	11.6	11.7	11.75	11.5	11.7	

#### Criticism

The proposed estimates are certainly not perfect. They are the end result of a hybrid method based partly on an a posteriori analysis of the Net National Expenditure and partly on observation of the defense establishment. It does, however, have the advantage of expressing directly in current rubles--without going through risky ruble-dollar conversions--an allocation of resources that when related to the Net Equipment Product (Natsional'nyy dokhod), may reflect what Giscard d'Estaing calls the Soviet leadership's "level of concern for security."<sup>8</sup>

Defense expenditures are slightly less than 12 percent of the PMN. That percentage is almost four times higher than the altogether comparable percentage of PIB (Gross Domestic Production) absorbed by military expenditures in France.

Yielding to the temptation of making the customary international comparisons in such matters, we could deduce from the above that the national defense burden--taking everything into consideration--is nearly four times greater in the USSR than in France.

Even though this type of conclusion is tempting in some respects, it still must be viewed with very serious reservations. The above estimates of USSR defense expenditures do not pretend to take into account the Soviet economy's "militarization," in other words, the privileged status granted defense-oriented production.

Given this factor of militarization, what would the burden of Soviet defense expenditures be in terms of the PMN? The academician Andrey Sakharov calculated this burden at 40 percent of the PMN.<sup>9</sup> Actually nobody knows what it is. In all probability the Soviet leaders themselves have not tried to calculate this figure, inasmuch as they are not given to reasoning in terms of costs.

As pointed out by the [French] chief of state in the aforesaid interview, Soviet leaders are certainly most concerned about "the burden imposed on the Soviet economy by the high level of defense they have chosen." But their manifest "concern for security" is still much stronger.<sup>10</sup>

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975), defense spending does not seem to have received the fresh impetus attributed to it by some reassessments. Nevertheless, despite the increasingly patent signs of slackening growth since 1970, the military program was maintained and, in all probability, fully carried out to the detriment of the consumer whose lot was not improved as expected.<sup>11</sup>

The orientation of the Tenth Plan indicates these austerity trends will continue until 1980. Without help in the form of capital, grain and technology from industrialized countries, the Soviet consumer could experience more extremely difficult days.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. See: Lt Gen D. O. Graham, "The Soviet Military Budget Controversy," AIR FORCE MAGAZINE, May 1976, pp 33-37; "IIS Strategic Survey 1975," May 1976, p 64; London Institute of Strategic Studies, "Military Balance 1975-1976," pp 109-110; LE MONDE, 12 June 1976, p 11.
2. These political considerations were analyzed in great detail by Marie-France Toinet in "Le Congres des Etats-Unis et le budget de defense" [The Congress of the United States and the Defense Budget], DEFENSE NATIONAL, July 1976.



3. The ruble used in production channels (essentially scrip) has much greater purchasing power than the ruble used in consumption channels and the relationship between these two de facto currencies fluctuates greatly. The same product, an automobile for example, may be priced at 5,000 rubles when sold to an individual and at 2,000 rubles when sold to a state enterprise.
4. "Military Balance 1975-1976," p 10. This table has been dropped from the 1976-1977 edition of the "Military Balance," thus possibly indicating that the London Institute of Strategic Studies believes it should no longer refer to official military budget figures.
5. In his article mentioned in footnote 1, General Graham, former director of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), considers the actual figure to be probably closer to 20 percent.
6. The Net National Expenditure details the uses made--consumption, investment--of the Net National Product (in Russian: Natsional'nyy dokhod). The latter is erroneously equated with the National Income but it differs from the National Income on two points:
  - a. It reflects only equipment production.
  - b. It expresses the value of that production at market price and not at factor cost.

It is, therefore, really a Net Equipment Product (PMN) at market price. On the other hand, the PMN may be compared to the PIB (Gross Domestic Product) of France's national accounting.
7. Refer to "Basic Principles for Drawing Up a Strategic Balance Sheet of the National Economy" published by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, New York, 1972.
8. Interview given LE FIGARO, 11 November 1975.
9. Open letter to Brezhnev, June 1972.
10. Marshal Grechko, who in those days displayed a certain sense of humor, told a high-level dignitary visiting Moscow in 1973 that at budget-discussion meetings he would "first help himself to everything he needed and then the other ministers would divide what was left among themselves." This quip quite accurately reflects the priority the defense establishment enjoys in the allocation of resources.
11. Real per capita income rose only 24 percent from 1971 to 1975 whereas the Plan called for an increase of 31 percent.

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